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Montreal Botanic Garden. D. P. Penhallow. (First Annual Report, 1885.)

The site "where the earliest spring flowers bloom" has been selected on Mt. Royal, and some progress has been made in planting. A government appropriation and several private donations have enabled the work to proceed in a quite encouraging manner.

New Plants from Southern and Lower California. C. C. Parry. (Proc. Davenport Acad. Nat. Sci., iv., pp. 38-40.)

Phacelia suffrutescens, Ptelea aptera, Polygala Fishiæ and *Gilia Orcuttii* are here described.

Opium Mould—A yellow. (Eurotium aspergillus-glaucus, Lk.) Wm. Trelease. (Contrib. Dep. Pharmacy Univ. Wisc., ii., pp. 5-9; illustrated.)

It was found on cutting open a cake of Turkey opium. With the naked eye the mycelium and perithecia could be distinguished, as they differ in color. Other spores were also distinguished but could not be identified.

Oxalis acetosella. (Gardener's Chronicle, xxv., pp. 684, 685, with figure.)

The question is again raised whether this or *Trifolium repens* be the true shamrock.

Phosphorescent Fungi. J. B. Everhart. (Journ. Mycol., ii., pp. 70-71.)

Note is made of *Panus stypticus* having been noted by two observers to be phosphorescent in the gills. This phenomenon was only noted on specimens gathered in damp weather just before a storm.

Picea Menziesii. (Gard. Chron., xxv., p. 728; two figures.)

Platanus occidentalis. (Gard. Month., xxviii., pp. 165, 166; one figure.)

Quercus virens.—The American Live Oak. (Garden, xxix., p. 532; one cut.)

Botanical Notes.

Medicinal Plants wanted. Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, of Binghamton, New York, is anxious to obtain typical, living, flowering specimens of *Spigelia Marilandica, Stillingia sylvatica,* *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, and *Euphrasia officinalis* for illustration in his work.

Observationes analyticæ in Fungos Agaricinos Italiæ borealis. Under this title Dr. Pietro Voglino has issued a pamphlet on the Agarics of Northern Italy, illustrated by fifty figures. He concludes that from the form and dimensions of the spores and basidii every species may be distinguished.

Histoire des Herbiers. Dr. St. Lager. (Pamphlet, pp. 120, Paris, 1885.) We have just received this review of the origin and growth of Herbaria in which the author claims that the history of the subject has been neglected, and has spent considerable time in searching for the originator of the first Herbarium. He finally comes to the conclusion that to John Falconer, an Englishman, belongs that honor, for in 1545 his collections excited the admiration of Italian botanists at Ferrare, but unfortunately they have not been preserved. The oldest in existence is that of Jean Girault, Lyons, 1558, and next that of Aldrovani and Cesalpino, 1553–1563. Many pages are devoted to the enumeration of the plants, and descriptions of the collections of Girault, Cesalpino, Rauwolf and G. Bauhin, all ante-Linnæan.

Hymenomycetes Britannici, by the Rev. John Stevenson. In two volumes with illustrations. Vol. I *Agaricus* to *Bolbitius*. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1886, p. 372.

The first volume of Mr. Stevenson's book has at last appeared, and will be received by the British student of Mycology as a boon, inasmuch as hitherto the descriptions of our Hymenomycetes have been scattered without order in various publications. The main idea of the work is undoubtedly to give the English speaking student of fungi, in his own language, an accurate retranslation—or rather an interpretation of the work of Fries. With this object Mr. Stevenson has availed himself of the descriptions in the *Hymenomycetes Europæi* as a basis, and has incorporated with these, not only the fuller details given in the *Monographia*, but also whatever information is contained in the smaller works of Fries. The illustrations of genera and subgenera are from nature, by Mr. W. G. Smith. The spore measurements are from various authors, and are all given in micromillimeters. One noticeable feature of the book is the fullness with which the description of the subgenera are given, and in the large subgenera those of the series. This is a great improvement upon the scanty manner in which they have been treated in our previous text-books.

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Proceedings of the Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Club was held at Columbia College June 8th, 1886. Dr. G. D. Holsten and W. A. McCorn were elected active members, and Ensign W. E. Safford, U. S. N., and E. C. Smith, of Augusta, Maine, corresponding members. Dr. Newberry exhibited a new, pear-shaped variety of orange, recently received in the New York markets from Southern California, and remarked on the progress of orange culture in that region. Mrs. Britton distributed specimens of *Aspidium spinulosum*, Willd., var. *dilatatum*, Eaton, and *A. cristatum*, Swartz, in several forms, some of them approaching var. *Clintonianum*, Eaton, from Boonton, New Jersey, and exhibited *Alyssum incanum*, L., from Dedham, Massachusetts, where, in July, 1882, it was abundant along the railroad and apparently naturalized; it is native of Central Europe. Mr. P. H. Dudley read some further notes on the formation of ducts in chestnut wood. Mr. Schrenk remarked on the phenomena of certain leaves of shedding water, especially those of *Impatiens*, which have a perfectly smooth epidermis, and attributed it to the abundance of cutine. Those of the Snowberry have a similar power. Dr. Newberry called attention to a similar action by the velvety leaves of *Abutilon Avicennæ*. Dr. Britton exhibited specimens of the Dusty Miller, *Senecio Cineraria*, DC., collected by Prof. E. H. Day on the sea beach of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and remarked that it had now been noticed at several places on the beaches in the vicinity of New York, and might well be regarded as adventive; also *Carex ptychocarpa*, Steud., from Lake Hopatcong. Ensign W. E. Safford, U. S. N., read the announced paper of the evening, entitled "A comparison of the Flora of Ross County, Ohio, with that of Southern New England."

The Club then adjourned until the second Tuesday in October.